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deviation to the maximum modulating frequency of a frequency-modulated system under specified conditions. { ,dēv-ē'ā-shən ,rā-shō }

deviation sensitivity [NAV] A value expressed as the ratio of the rate of change in course indication to the deviation from the course line. { ,dēv-ē'ā-shən ,sen-sə'tiv-əd-ē }

deviation survey [PETRO ENG] Measurements made during a drilling operation to determine the angle from which the bit has deviated from the vertical. { ,dēv-ē'ā-shən 'sər-vā }

deviation table [NAV] A table of the deviation of a magnetic compass on various headings, magnetic or compass; for an aircraft compass, this information is usually placed on a card called a deviation card. Also known as magnetic compass table. { ,dēv-ē'ā-shən ,tā-bəl }

deviatoric stress [MECH] The portion of the total stress that differs from an isotatic hydrostatic pressure; it is equal to the difference between the total stress and the spherical stress. { ,dēv-ē'ā-tōr-ik 'stres }

deviatoric stress [GEOL] A condition in which the stress components operating at a point in a body are not the same in every direction. Also known as differential stress. { ,dēv-ē'ā-tōr-ik 'stres }

device [COMPUT SCI] A general-purpose term used, often indiscriminately, to refer to a computer component or the computer itself. [ELECTR] An electronic element that cannot be divided without destroying its stated function; commonly applied to active elements such as transistors and transducers. [ENG] A mechanism, tool, or other piece of equipment designed for specific uses. { di'vīs }

device address [COMPUT SCI] The binary code which corresponds to a unique device, referred to when selecting this specific device. { di'vīs ə'dres }

device assignment [COMPUT SCI] The use of a logical device number used in conjunction with an input/output instruction, and made to refer to a specific device. { di'vīs ə'sīn-mənt }

device cluster [COMPUT SCI] A collection of peripheral devices (usually terminals) that have a common control unit. { di'vīs ,klās-tər }

device control character [COMPUT SCI] A special character used to direct a peripheral or communications device to perform a specific function. { di'vīs kən'trōl ,kār-ik-tər }

device driver [COMPUT SCI] A subroutine which handles a complete input/output operation. { di'vīs ,drīv-ər }

device-end condition [COMPUT SCI] The completion of an input/output operation, such as the transfer of a complete data block, recognized by the hardware in the absence of a byte count. { di'vīs ,end kən'dīsh-ən }

device end pending [COMPUT SCI] A hardware error in which a peripheral device does not respond when addressed by the central processing unit, usually because the device has become inoperative. { di'vīs 'end ,pend-ig }

device flag [COMPUT SCI] A flip-flop output which indicates the ready status of an input/output device. { di'vīs ,flag }

device independence [COMPUT SCI] Property of a computer program whose successful execution (without recompilation) does not depend on the type of physical unit associated with a given logical unit employed by the program. { di'vīs ,in-də'pend-əns }

device-name assignment [COMPUT SCI] The designation of a peripheral device by a symbolic name rather than an address. { di'vīs ,nām ə'sīn-mənt }

device number [COMPUT SCI] The physical or logical number which refers to a specific input/output device. { di'vīs ,nəm-bər }

device selector [COMPUT SCI] A circuit which gates data-transfer or command pulses to a specific input/output device. { di'vīs si'lek-tər }

devil See devil float. { 'dev-əl }

devil float [ENG] A hand float containing nails projecting at each corner and used to roughen the surface of plaster to provide a key for the next coat. Also known as devil; nail coat. { 'dev-əl ,flōt }

devillite [MINERAL] $\text{Cu}_4\text{Ca}(\text{SO}_4)_2(\text{OH})_6 \cdot 3\text{H}_2\text{O}$ A dark-green mineral consisting of a hydrous basic sulfate of copper and calcium, occurring in six-sided platy crystals. { də'vel-īt }

devil on two sticks See devil's curve. { 'dev-əl ōn ,tū 'stiks }

devil's curve [MATH] A plane curve whose equation in cartesian coordinates x and y is $y^4 - a^2y^2 = x^4 - b^2x^2$, where a

and b are constants. Also known as devil on two sticks. { 'dev-əl z 'kərv }

devil's pitchfork [DES ENG] A tool with flexible prongs used in recovery of a bit, underreamer, cutters, or such lost during drilling. { 'de-vəlz 'pich ,fɔrk }

devitrification [CHEM] The process by which the glassy texture of a material is converted into a crystalline texture. { də ,vi-trə-fə'kā-shən }

devitrified glass [MATER] A glassy material which has been changed from a vitreous to a brittle crystalline state during manufacture. { də'vi-trə-fid 'glas }

devolatilize [CHEM ENG] To remove volatile components from a material. { ,də'vāl-ə-tā-līz }

Devonian [GEOL] The fourth period of the Paleozoic Era, covering the geological time span between about 412 and 354×10^6 years before present. { di'vō-nē-ən }

De Vries effect [GEOCHEM] A relatively short-term oscillation, on the order of 100 years, in the radiocarbon content of the atmosphere, and the resulting variation in the apparent radiocarbon age of samples. { də'vrēz i'fekt }

devrinol [ORG CHEM] $\text{C}_{17}\text{H}_{21}\text{O}_2\text{N}$ A brown solid with a melting point of 68.5–70.5°C; slight solubility in water; used as a herbicide for crops. Also known as 2-(α -naphthoxy)- N,N -diethylpropionamide. { 'dev-rā,nōl }

dew [HYD] Water condensed onto grass and other objects near the ground, the temperatures of which have fallen below the dew point of the surface air because of radiational cooling during the night but are still above freezing. { dü }

Dewar calorimeter [ENG] 1. Any calorimeter in which the sample is placed inside a Dewar flask to minimize heat losses. 2. A calorimeter for determining the mean specific heat capacity of a solid between the boiling point of a cryogenic liquid, such as liquid oxygen, and room temperature, by measuring the amount of the liquid that evaporates when the specimen is dropped into the liquid. { 'dū-ər ,kal-ə'rim-əd-ər }

Dewar flask [PHYS] A vessel having double walls, the space between being evacuated to prevent the transfer of heat and the surfaces facing the vacuum being heat-reflective; used to hold liquid gases and to study low-temperature phenomena. { 'dū-ər ,flask }

Dewar structure [ORG CHEM] A structural formula for benzene that contains a bond between opposite atoms. { 'dū-ər ,stræk-chər }

dewaterer [MECH ENG] Wet-type mechanical classifier (solids separator) in which solids settle out of the carrier liquid and are concentrated for recovery. { də'wōd-ər-ər }

dewatering [ENG] 1. Removal of water from solid material by wet classification, centrifugation, filtration, or similar solid-liquid separation techniques. 2. Removing or draining water from an enclosure or a structure, such as a riverbed, caisson, or mine shaft, by pumping or evaporation. { də'wōd-ər-ig }

dewaxed oil [MATER] Lubricating oil that has had a portion of the wax removed. { də'waks't-ōil }

dewaxing [CHEM ENG] Removing wax from a material or object; a process used to separate solid hydrocarbons from petroleum. { də'waks-ig }

dewcap [OPTICS] An open tube attached to the end of a refracting telescope to prevent moisture from condensing on the objective. { 'dū ,kap }

dew cell [ENG] An instrument used to determine the dew point, consisting of a pair of spaced, bare electrical wires wound spirally around an insulator and covered with a wicking wetted with a water solution containing an excess of lithium chloride; an electrical potential applied to the wires causes a flow of current through the lithium chloride solution, which raises the temperature of the solution until its vapor pressure is in equilibrium with that of the ambient air. { 'dū ,sel }

dewclaw [VERT ZOO] 1. A vestigial digit on the foot of a mammal which does not reach the ground. 2. A claw or hoof terminating such a digit. { 'dū ,klō }

dewetting [MET] Flow of solder away from the soldered surface during reheating following initial soldering. { də ,wed-ig }

deweylite [MINERAL] A mixture of clinochrysolite and stevensite. Also known as gymnite. { 'dū-ē ,līt }

dewindtite [MINERAL] $\text{Pb}(\text{UO}_2)_2(\text{PO}_4)_2 \cdot 3\text{H}_2\text{O}$ A canary-yellow secondary mineral consisting of a hydrous phosphate of lead and uranium. { də'win ,tīt }

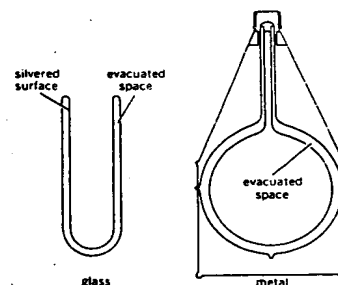
de Witte relation [GEOPHYS] Graphical plot of the relation between electrical conductivity and distance over which the

DEVONIAN

CENOZOIC	QUATERNARY	
	TERTIARY	
MESOZOIC	CRETACEOUS	
	JURASSIC	
	TRIASSIC	
PALEOZOIC	PERMIAN	
	CARBONIFEROUS	PENNSYLVANIAN
		MISSISSIPPIAN
	DEVONIAN	
	SILURIAN	
	ORDOVICIAN	
	CAMBRIAN	
PRECAMBRIAN		

Chart showing relationship of Devonian to other periods.

DEWAR FLASK



Typical Dewar containers.